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10	Attorneys for Plaintiffs				
11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
12					
13	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA				
14	KRISTAL NUCCI, individually and on)	Case No.: 19-CV-1434			
15	behalf of all others similarly situated,	COMPLAINT FOR:			
16	Plaintiffs,	COMPLAINT FOR:			
17	v.)	1. FAILURE TO INDEMNIFY BUSINESS EXPENSES (Labor Code § 2802)			
18	RITE AID CORPORATION,) THRIFTY PAYLESS, INC. and DOES)	2. FAILURE TO REIMBURSE FOR			
19	1-10, inclusive,	REQUIRED UNIFORMS (IWC Wage Order 7, § 9(A))			
20	Defendants.	3. UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES			
21	į ((Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.)			
22	\ \ \ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	4. INJUNCTION (Business and Professions			
23)	Code § 17200, et seq.)			
24)	CT A CC A CONTON			
25) <u>CLASS ACTION</u>				
26	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL				
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following:

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9. Defendant Rite Aid Corporation is a Delaware Corporation, registered to and conducting business in California. Rite aid operates retail stores throughout the United States, including approximately 550 stores in California.

I. INTRODUCTION

Named Plaintiff brings these claims, individually and as a class action under 1. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, against defendants Rite Aid Corporation ("Rite Aid") and Thrifty Payless, Inc. ("Thrifty") (Thrifty and Rite Aid together, "Defendants"). These claims are asserted by Named Plaintiff in her capacity as class action representative on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the "Class").

Kristal Nucci ("Named Plaintiff") is informed and believes and thereupon alleges the

- 2. The Class consists of all individuals employed at any Rite Aid store in California as a non-exempt employee at any time during the Class Period.
- 3. The Class Period is designated as the period from 4 years prior to the filing of this action through the trial date.
 - 4. As used herein, "Plaintiffs" means Named Plaintiff and all members of the Class.
- 5. Plaintiffs have been injured by Defendants' failure to reimburse necessary business expenditures, and failure to pay for required work uniforms, as required by California law.
- 6. For these injuries, Plaintiffs seek damages and penalties, as well as interest, attorney's fees, costs, and injunctive relief, all under California law, including: California Labor Code § 2802; IWC Wage Order No. 7, § 9(A); California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5; and California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.
- 7. All violations of California law described herein have been ongoing for at least four years, are continuing at present, and will continue unless and until enjoined by this Court.
- 8. Defendants knowingly and intentionally engaged in the conduct complained of herein, and Defendants acted as alleged herein in willful and knowing violation of the law.

II. **PARTIES**

10. Defendant Thrifty Payless, Inc. is a California Corporation and is owned by defendant Rite Aid. Thrifty and Rite Aid operate all Rite Aid Stores in California.

- 11. Named Plaintiff Kristal Nucci is a resident of Santa Cruz County, California. Ms. Nucci has been employed by Rite Aid since May of 2015, and has worked as a non-exempt retail employee in Rite Aid stores in Capitola and Aptos, California.
- 12. Plaintiffs are ignorant of the true names or capacities of defendants named herein as Does 1 through 10, inclusive, and therefore sue these defendants by these fictitious names. When the names and capacities of these defendants are ascertained, Plaintiffs will amend this complaint accordingly. Each of the defendants named herein or designated as a Doe is liable or in some manner legally responsible for the events alleged herein.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 13. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332, in that the estimated damages involved in the claims asserted herein will exceed \$5,000,000, and the parties to this action are residents of different states.
- 14. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Rite Aid because Rite aid has significant contacts with California by virtue of its extensive business operations in California, and has purposefully availed itself of the privileges and immunities of conducting business in California.
- 15. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Thrifty because Thrifty is incorporated in California and has significant contacts with California by virtue of its extensive business operations in California, and has purposefully availed itself of the privileges and immunities of conducting business in California.
- 16. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims asserted herein occurred in this District. Venue is also proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because Rite Aid and Thrifty are subject to this Court's personal jurisdiction with respect to this civil action and therefore reside in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2). Venue is also proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(d) because Rite Aid and Thrifty have

sufficient contacts in this District to establish personal jurisdiction in this District.

IV.

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27 28 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 17. During the Class Period, Defendants have operated approximately 550 stores in
- 18. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants have required, by company-wide policy, that their store employees, including Plaintiffs, wear only "royal" blue shirts and khaki pants while working. Defendants do not reimburse employees for the expense of obtaining these required clothing items. These clothing items are of a "distinctive design or color" and are not generally usable in the occupation, and therefore constitute a uniform under Wage Order 7, § 9(A). By failing to pay for these uniforms, Defendants violate this provision of the wage order.
- 19. Further, because these clothing items are required as a condition of employment, they constitute necessary business expenses which must be reimbursed by Defendants. By failing to reimburse Plaintiffs for these clothing items, Defendants violate Labor Code § 2802, which provides that "an employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties."
- 20. Defendants' imposition of these unlawful costs on Plaintiffs, by which Defendants shift the costs of doing business to Plaintiffs, is particularly burdensome because employees must pay for these uniforms out of the already low wages Rite Aid pays its employees.
- 21. Defendants' violations of Wage Order 7, § 9(A) and Labor Code § 2802 constitute unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices under Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq., and Plaintiffs have been injured in fact, and have lost money or property as a result of Defendants' unfair competition and unlawful practices.
- 22. Named Plaintiff seeks to enjoin the Defendants' unlawful practices as described herein. Named Plaintiff has been injured in fact and has lost money and property as a result of these practices, and brings her claim for injunctive relief to prevent further harm to the public

1	at large, which continues to face and suffer harm as a result of the Defendants' practices.		
2	Named Plaintiff seeks preliminary and permanent injunctions to prohibit the Defendants'		
3	ongoing unlawful acts, which threaten future injury to the public.		
4	V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS		
5	23	3. Nan	ned Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and as a class action
6	pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.		
7	24	I. The	class that Named Plaintiff seeks to represent is defined as follows: All
8	individuals employed at any Rite Aid store in California as a non-exempt employee at any time		
9	during the Class Period.		
10	25	5. The	claims alleged by Named Plaintiff may properly be maintained as a class
11	action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 because the requirements of that Rule		
12	are satisfied with respect to those claims.		
13	A	. Nui	nerosity
14	26	5. The	total number of members of the Class is believed to be in excess of 10,000
15	persons. Accordingly, joinder of all class members would be impractical.		
16	В	. Cor	nmonality
17	27	7. The	re are numerous questions of law and fact common to the Class. Such
18	questions include, but are not limited to, the following:		
19		(1)	Whether Defendants, as a matter of common policy, failed to indemnify
20	Plaintiffs for job-related expenses, including required clothing;		
21		(2)	Whether the clothing required by Defendants constitutes a uniform under
22	California law;		
23		(3)	Whether Defendants' actions as described herein constitute violations of
24	California Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.;		
25		(4)	The proper formula for calculating damages and restitution owed to
26	Pl	aintiffs;	
27		(5)	Whether Defendants will, unless enjoined, continue the practices alleged
28	he	erein; and	I

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Class Action Complaint

Nucci, et al. v. Rite Aid Corporation

(6) The terms and conditions of the injunction to be issued against Defendants.

C. Typicality

28. Names Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class. Named Plaintiff and all members of the proposed Class are or were subjected to the same policies and procedures, and their claims arise out of Defendants' common course of conduct and are based on the same legal and remedial theories.

D. Adequacy of Representation

29. Named Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class.

Named Plaintiff has retained competent and capable attorneys who are experienced trial lawyers with significant experience in complex and class action litigation, including employment litigation. Named Plaintiff and her counsel are committed to prosecuting this action vigorously on behalf of the Class and have the financial resources to do so. Neither Named Plaintiff nor her counsel have interests that are contrary to or that conflict with those of the Class.

E. Propriety of Certification under FRCP 23(b)(3)

- 30. Questions of law and fact common to the Class, including the common question described above, predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. Adjudication of these common issues in a single action has important and desirable advantages of judicial economy. Moreover, there are no unusual difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of this case as a class action. The identity of each member of the proposed Class can be established by uniform records maintained by Defendants.
- 31. The class action mechanism is superior to any alternatives that might exist for the fair and efficient adjudication of these claims. Prosecution of this case as a class action will permit a large number of injured parties to pursue their common claims in a single forum, at the same time, which will promote efficiency, prevent duplication of evidence and efforts, and preserve judicial resources and the resources of the parties. A class action will avoid potentially inconsistent results in numerous individual trials or other judicial actions. Further,

class treatment is the only realistic means by which Plaintiffs – almost all of whom are
minimum wage employees without substantial resources – can effectively litigate against large,
well-represented corporate defendants like Rite Aid and Thrifty. In the absence of a class
action, Defendants will be unjustly enriched by the retention of the fruits and benefits of their
unlawful conduct. A multiplicity of repetitive individual actions would also place an enormous
burden on the courts.

F. Propriety of Certification under FRCP 23(b)(2)

32. Class certification is appropriate under FRCP 23(b)(2) because Defendants have acted and/or refused to act, as alleged herein, on grounds generally applicable to the Class, making appropriate declaratory and injunctive relief with respect to the Class as a whole. The Class members are entitled to injunctive relief to end Defendants' common, uniform, and unfair policies and practices as described herein.

VI. CAUSES OF ACTION

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Failure to Indemnify Business Expenses (California Labor Code § 2802)

- 33. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 34. California Labor Code § 2802 requires employers to indemnify employees for all necessary expenditures incurred by the employee in performing his or her job.
- 35. As alleged herein, Defendants require Plaintiffs to purchase supplies, including clothing of distinctive design or color, necessary to perform Plaintiffs' job duties.
- 36. Such expenditures by Plaintiffs are incurred in direct consequence of the discharge of Plaintiffs' job duties.
 - 37. Defendants do not reimburse Plaintiffs for these necessary expenditures.
- 38. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to reimburse Plaintiffs for these necessary expenditures, Plaintiffs have been injured in an amount to be proved at trial.
- 39. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to recover reimbursement for these necessary expenditures, and also, to recover costs, interest, and attorney's fees as provided by California

law, including Labor Code § 2802(c).

accessories of distinctive design or color."

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Failure to Provide Uniforms (IWC Wage Order No. 7, § 9(A))

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Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set 40. forth herein.

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IWC Wage Order 7, § 9(A) provides: "When uniforms are required by the employer to be worn by the employee as a condition of employment, such uniforms shall be provided and maintained by the employer. The term 'uniform' includes wearing apparel and

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42. As alleged herein, Defendants require Plaintiffs to wear clothing of a distinctive design and color, but fail to provide or reimburse Plaintiffs for these uniforms.

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43. As a direct and proximate result of this conduct, Plaintiffs have been injured in an amount to be proved at trial.

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44. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to recover damages for these clothing expenditures, and also, to recover costs, interest, and attorney's fees as provided by California law.

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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION **Restitution - Unfair Business Practices** (California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.)

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45. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

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46. Each violation of California law by Defendants as alleged herein constitutes a separate and distinct unfair and unlawful practice in violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

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47. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiffs have been injured in fact and have lost money and property, and Defendants have been enriched by the retention of funds for reimbursement that are the property of Plaintiffs.

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48. Plaintiffs are entitled to restitution of all amounts which Defendants were obligated to provide to Plaintiffs and which, through the unfair and unlawful practices alleged

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- 2. That the Court designate Named Plaintiff as the representative of the Class;
- 3. That the Court appoint the law firm Aiman-Smith & Marcy as Class counsel;
- 4. That Defendants be ordered to pay all amounts owed to the Class arising out of the actions complained of herein, including wages, penalties, interest, and costs;
- 5. That Defendants, at their own expense, be ordered to provide full and adequate notice as required in class actions to all members of the Class;
- 6. That this action and the Class be further designated, respectively, as a representative action and representative class under California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.;
- 7. That Defendants be ordered to make full restitution of all amounts received and/or retained and/or not paid to Plaintiffs by Defendants pursuant to the California Labor Code and California Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.;
- 8. That, in addition to any constitutionally sufficient notice that is or might otherwise be required in a class action under California law, Defendants be ordered to pay for all necessary efforts to actually locate members of the representative class under Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.;
- 9. That this Court determine, and provide its declaratory judgment, that the practices complained of herein were done willfully, knowingly, and intentionally;
- 10. That this Court issue a temporary injunction, on terms the Court may deem appropriate and necessary, prohibiting Defendants from engaging in the practices complained of herein pending trial of this action, and requiring Defendants to make appropriate reports to the Court or its appointed agent or expert regarding their compliance with said injunction, and requiring Defendants to pay all costs associated with said monitoring said injunction;
- That this Court issue a permanent injunction, on terms the Court may deem 11. appropriate and necessary, prohibiting Defendants from engaging in the practices complained of herein, requiring Defendants to make appropriate reports to the Court or its appointed agent or expert regarding its compliance with said injunction, and requiring Defendants to pay all costs associated with monitoring said injunction;

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For attorney's fees as provided by statutory and common law; 12. For costs of suit incurred; and 13. For such other legal and equitable relief as the Court may deem just and proper. 14. AIMAN-SMITH MARCY Dated: March 19, 2019 Carey A. James Carey A. James Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Named Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class, hereby demands a jury on all causes of action and claims with respect to which Plaintiffs have a right to jury trial.

Dated: March 19, 2019



Carey A. James

Carey A. James Attorneys for Plaintiffs